LUTHER'S WEDDING RING.

A Curious Relic of the Great Reformer Owned by a Newark Man.

Adolph Seeman, of Newark, N. J., has a remarkable relic in his possession. It is nothing less than the ring which Martin Luther, the founder of Protestantism, placed on the finger of his bride on his wedding day. The ring is of pure gold, antique in design, curiously wrought and fully 365 years old. The claims in favor of the authenticity of the relic are certainly strong.

Seeman, who is a professional conjurer by occupation, is the son of the late Baron Harding Seeman, of Sweden. The Baron was a famous conjurer in his day and nation. As Seeman tells the story, an elderly noble woman died thirty years ago in a castle in the suburbs of Stockholm. As there were no claimants to her property the State took charge of it and sold the castle and its contents at auction. A gentleman named Hammer purchased the entire collection of jewelry, among which was the ring referred to.

Not being familiar with the history of the ring, he disposed of it to Baron Seeman for $5. A few years later, when the Baron and his son were visiting America, a copy of the German monthly Gastenlaube, published at Dresden, came to them, containing an illustration of a ring for which the city of Isleben, Germany, the great reformer's birthplace, offered a reward of $1,000. The illustration and accompanying description tallied exactly with the ring in the Baron's possession, and the latter at once started for Germany to lay claim to the reward.

There was no difficulty in establishing the fact that the ring was in reality Luther's wedding ring, but upon second thought the Baron concluded not to sell for the amount that had been offered. Accordingly he returned to America with the remarkable relic adorning his finger, and three years ago, when his death took place, the ring became the property of his son, who to-day would scarcely part with it for a mint of money.

As an illustration of the skill exhibited by the artisans of three centuries ago, Luther's wedding-ring furnishes a marked example. Although considerably worn by its long period of existence, it is in almost perfect condition. Upon one of the broad yet delicately-constructed sides the crucifixion of Christ is admirably delineated.

The figure is stretched on the cross, with the nails in the feet and one in either hand, as familiarized by the old masters. A spear scourge, cap of a Roman soldier, all emblematic, and even the dice with which the garments of the Saviour were gambled for, are all clearly depicted. On the opposite side the pillar of a Jewish temple is presented with the sword of Justice overheard.

A ladder rope—the latter winding about the pillar—a sponge and hammer, suggestive of every incident in the death scene, are clearly shown, and on the cross-tree appears the letters, "I. N. R. I." (Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judeæ). A powerful glass reveals the initials "M. L." on the interior, while the whole is surmounted by a small ruby, beautifully set, and supposed to typify the blood that flowed from the Saviour's side.—N. Y. Mail and Express.

BARON VON STUBEN.

The Great Work of the Prussian Soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

After his interview with Congress, Steuben repaired at once to Valley Forge, where Washington was not slow in recognizing his ability; nor was Steuben, on the other hand, at a loss to perceive, in the ragged and motley army which he passed in review, the existence of soldierly qualities which needed nothing so much as training. Disregarding the English prejudice which looked upon the drilling of soldiers as work fit only for sergeants, he took musket in hand and showed what was to be done. Alert and untiring, he worked from morning till night in showing the men how to advance, retreat or change front without falling into disorder—how to perform, in short, all the rapid and accurate movements for which the Prussian army had become so famous. It was a revelation to the American troops. Generals, Colonels and Captains were fired by the contagion of his example and his tremendous enthusiasm, and for several months the camp was converted into a huge training-school, in which masters and pupils worked with incessant and furious energy. Steuben was struck with the quickness with which the common soldiers learned their lessons. He had a harmlessly choleric temper, which was part of his overflowing vigor, and sometimes, when drilling an awkward squad, he would exhaust his stock of French and German oaths, and shout for his aid to come and curse the blockheads in English. "Viens, mon ami Walker," he would say—"viens, mon bon ami. Sacre-bleu-Gott-verdam de gaucherie of dese badauts. Je ne puis plus; I can curse dem no more!" Yet in an incredibly short time, as he afterward wrote, these awkward fellows had acquired a military air, had learned how to carry their arms, and knew how to form into column, deploy and execute maneuvers with precision. In May, 1778, after three months of such work, Steuben was appointed Inspector-General of the army, with the rank and pay of Major-General. The reforms which he introduced were so far-reaching that after a year they were said to have saved more than 800,000 French livres to the United States. No accounts had been kept of arms and accoutrements, and owing to the careless good-nature which allowed every recruit to carry his musket as a keepsake, there had been a loss of from five to eight thousand muskets annually. During the first year of Steuben's inspectorship less than twenty muskets were lost. Half of the arms at Valley Forge were found by Steuben without bayonets. The American soldier had no faith in this weapon, because he did not know how to use it; when he did not throw it away he adapted it to culinary purposes, holding on its point the beef which he roasted before his camp-fire. Yet, in little more than a year after Steuben's arrival we shall see an American column, without firing a gun, storm the works at Stony Point in one of the most spirited bayonet charges known to history.—John Fiske, in Atlantic.

DANGER FOR INVALIDS.

The Ocean Not a Good Health Resort for Consumptives.

Of ten consumptives on board the same vessel, six, if not more, died among strangers in various parts of the colonies soon after their arrival. It (a long sea voyage) is simply a fatal remedy to those in advanced stages of the disease. If we trace the course of a sailing ship on such a voyage, does it not stand to reason that a patient, to benefit by it, must be strong enough at starting to withstand the inclemencies of the weather and drawbacks? Let us take, for instance, the case of a patient sailing in a well-appointed ship in September for Australia or New Zealand. He finds himself pacing up and down deck to keep warm in the cool autumn sea breeze, which frequently necessitates greatcoats and pea jackets even for the healthy. He goes down into the saloon as the evening comes on, and finds such draughts there as would frighten him or his physician if on land. Here he has to remain all the evening, making the best of it, or, if he finds it too unbearable, he tries to take refuge in his private cabin, which he has probably to share with one or two companions, and which he finds very close and lacking the fresh air he would obtain in an airy bed-room on shore. An equinoctial gale is not unusually met with before getting away from our coasts, with all its concomitant miseries of seasickness and enforced confinement to the lower regions, with its draughts or want of ventilation, the deck being probably too wet or slippery for any thing but a struggle to the smoking-room, with its vitiated air. After this a much more pleasant time usually sets in, lasting through the northeast trades, which carry the ship well into the topics. During this period the patient usually greatly benefits—that is, if he has been able to brave the first fortnight at sea. But again, he has to face another trial of his strength in the heat and moisture of the tropics. * * * Not infrequently advanced cases terminate fatally in this region. * * * Having successfully passed through this region also, the patient is now braced up again. This is the most delightful run, from about fifteen degrees south to forty degrees south, through which he is carried by the southeast trades in splendid weather, and which usually lasts till the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope is reached. Here trials again await the invalid, for not only is a heavy sea generally met with, but ice is often near at hand and the cold is so great as to give the majority of patients chills and chilblains, and render it necessary for the healthy to run about on deck or take part in athletic exercises to keep warm. The invalid, being unable to join in such pursuits, has to wrap up and keep himself warm as best he can while on deck, and when he has to "turn in," no warmth, no fire is to be obtained, and he has to seek his bunk shivering, with the hope of finding the warmth in bed which he is unable to gain elsewhere.—The Ocean as a Health Resort in Phthisis, by Dr. Coupland Taylor.

A CONVENIENT GARMENT.

How Housekeepers Can Avoid Much Inconvenience in Winter.

It is not always easy to devise a morning dress for winter. That is a morning dress for a woman who has to take the things off the breakfast table, carry them into the kitchen, and then dust and arrange several rooms in addition to making beds.

On account of the season any thing but a stuff dress is, of course, out of the question, and any stuff dress, even if protected by a large apron and extra sleeves, soon becomes dusty and shabby when worn for housework. Sometimes an errand must be done immediately after breakfast. When this is the case, unless an ulster or newmarket can be donned, it is necessary (if arrayed for work) to change one's dress for the street, and, on returning, to change it again for the housework which one has, of course, been obliged to leave. All this inconvenience may be avoided by having an overdress. Put on in the morning a dress by which you will be prepared either to receive visitors or to go out. Before engaging in any kind of housework, put on over this dress a wrapper made just wide enough to admit of its going on over the dress with ease. It may be made of calico, gingham, seersucker, or any similar material. It should be worn with a belt of the same sewed at the back, and fastened in front with a button. The sleeves should be gathered into a band, and buttoned around the wrist, while a broad band around the neck protects the collar of the dress.

When it is necessary to answer a ring at the bell, to see a visitor, or to go out upon an urgent or unexpected errand, this garment can be slipped off in a moment, and the wearer will find herself completely dressed.—Christian at Work.

Amenities of the Lower Ten.

Mrs. Envy (meeting Mrs. Gethar on the street)—Why, Mrs. Gethar, you look so well; I didn't know you at first.

Mrs. Gethar—Is it really you, Mrs. Envy? Don't you know I mistook you for your sister. How becoming her clothes are to you.—Time.

—A Sensible Agent.—An agent who had made a study of human nature, stopped at a gate on Second avenue the other day, and asked of a small boy digging plantains out of the grass: "Bub, is your mother home?" "Yes." "Changed hired girls within a week?" "No, sir." "House cleaning all done?" "Yes, sir." "Got her new spring bonnet?" "She has." "Children well?" "Yes, sir." "Father go away good natured this morning?" "He did." "Then I guess I'll ring the bell and try to sell her a picture." She took two, and asked him to call in a day or two with a seven-dollar family Bible.

TUTORED BY ALEXANDER.

A Student Who Was Coached in Latin by the Czar of Russia.

A student of medicine now at the Berlin University was once tutored by Alexander III., the Czar of all the Russias. It happened in this wise: For some time during the Russian-Turkish war the headquarters of the present Czar, then the heir apparent, were in Plojeschti. His private rooms were in the house of the rich Jewish banker, Jacob Nissim, the uncle of the young Russian student of medicine now in Berlin. During his residence there the Prince became quite intimate with the Nissim family. He was very fond of music, and Mme. Nissim played the piano with rare cleverness. All the time that he could spare from his official duties the Prince passed in her drawing-room. Not infrequently she accompanied on the piano the Russian love songs which he sang in a deep baritone voice, long since famous at the St. Petersburg court.

One afternoon he noticed that Mme. Nissim played very perfunctorily and looked very unhappy. In response to his inquiries she told him a long story about her very perverse little nephew who played hookey all the time, hated his teacher, and couldn't learn Latin. She had just looked over the small boy's Latin composition, and had found every sentence lurid with the teacher's corrective red ink. Although she knew nothing about Latin, the amount of red ink in her nephew's exercise book had convinced her that he was a dunce and a disgrace to the Nissim family. The Prince comforted her by promising to take a hand in the education of the naughty young Nissim, and to have him up in the first grade at school in no time. He was true to his word. He captured the small boy immediately after supper every night, set him down to a table in his uncle's library, and compell him to write Latin till the little child didn't know the difference between tempus and fugit. Then during a short recess the Prince told him Russian bear stories and all about camp life. The last half hour of each evening was devoted to correcting young Nissim's Latin and rewriting the exercises.

A few weeks of this coaching made wonderful changes in the boy's school record. He quit playing hookey because he wished to obey the big Prince who told him to quit it. His Latin composition was almost untouched by the teacher's red ink. Eventually the Prince put him just where he had promised Mme. Nissim to put him—in the first school grade.

Young Nissim has not forgotten much concerning his early association with Alexander III. Unlike most Russians who have studied abroad, he still has a long, broad and deep place in his heart for the Czar. His memory is full of interesting reminiscences of the peculiarities of the Czar in the days during the Russian-Turkish war. The Czar was then subject to terrible headaches. He refused to treat them with doctors' prescriptions, but whenever it rained he ran out of the house bare-headed and held his head under the dripping eaves. He considered the falling drops a sure temporary cure for his ailment. The Prince was much fonder of his relations then than are most Princes. The walls of his study in M. Nissim's house were half covered with their pictures. He watched anxiously for every post in which he expected to receive letters from his immediate family. After removing his quarters to a village several miles from M. Nissim's house, he sent to the city daily for his unofficial letters. Upon leaving Plojeschti he gave his small pupil some twenty volumes of medical literature, which the young man still has, and plenty of promises of future aid. Mme. Nissim received from him a diamond bracelet. Papa Nissim got nothing.—Berlin Letter.

Made Deaf by the Telephone.

At a recent meeting of the Societe de Biologie Dr. Gelle read a note on the ill effects of audition by the telephone. He stated that he had on many occasions observed them. The first was that of a man of great intelligence, occupying a position which obliged him to listen sometimes almost incessantly to telephonic communications. The result was a state of nervous excitement and hyperæsthesia of the hearing and of the ear itself to such a degree that the sounds caused vertigo and ringing in the ears, and led to the persistence of alarming vertiginous sensations. Complete rest was sufficient to remove these troubles. In another case a young employe in a large establishment, who had to attend to telephonic messages, felt her ear becoming rapidly weak, and it was soon the seat of noises and of a remarkable hyperæsthesia, and at the same time the hearing became painful. In this case, also, perfect rest and the cessation of her work almost completely cured her of these symptoms.—London Star.

Window-Washers' Peril.

The primitive plan of washing windows by sitting out on the sill to clean the outer sash killed one woman, who fell backward into the street yesterday. It is always a marvel, seeing this perilous plan for cleaning upper windows, that more of such unaccustomed gymnasts do not lose their balance, and, with it, their lives. Nothing can save them when they once topple over, because their hands are otherwise employed than in holding on. A fashion of sash that hinges, instead of being raised by weights and pulleys, is a desideratum. There are contrivances for this purpose, but it will probably take a number of funerals before house-builders and owners conclude to adopt them. Even when the window-washer does not fall out backward, the strain upon nerves and muscles is most injurious by this bad old plan.—Philadelphia Ledger.

—According to a Michigan contemporary, "when a certain old lady of Cadmus, Lenawee County, dresses for a state occasion, she puts on a calico gown which was built thirty-seven years ago and cost eighteen cents a yard."

HOME AND FARM.

—Cranberry Jelly: Two cups cranberries and one cup water; boil till tender, strain, put two cups sugar to the strained cranberries, and boil to a thick sirup, turn into molds; keep in a cool place.

—Food given to a young animal is productive of greater gain, as growth adds to the weight and increase of size. The matured animal does not so readily appropriate the elements of growth, as its wants are less. The younger an animal the greater its increase in proportion to food consumed.

—A shed with a good roof is necessary in every hog pasture; however well-hogs may enjoy an abundance of water in warm weather, when the rain comes in torrents for days, they take to a dry shed with evident pleasure. If shade is abundant, we would not allow hogs the privilege of the shed except in excessively wet weather.—The Republic.

—Sweet Potato Waffles: Two tablespoonfuls of mashed, baked potato, one of butter stirred to the potato while hot, one of sugar, one egg, one pint of sweet milk, six tablespoonfuls of sifted flour; mix well and bake. To make without an egg use four tablespoonfuls of flour.—Good Housekeeping.

—Caramel Frosting: Two cups of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, butter half the size of an egg. Boil together in a double dish for fifteen minutes. After taking from the fire stir until it grains. If too hard to spread, warm it a little. Flavor with vanilla. Use on plain cake.

—Some on has found out how far a man has to walk to put in and attend forty acres of corn. To plow the ground with a sixteen inch three-horse plow, he travels 350 miles; to harrow the ground thoroughly before planting, he walks 50 miles; to cultivate it afterwards he will have to travel 300 miles, making a grand total of 700 miles besides the gathering.—Clarksville Star.

—Irish Toast: One quart flour, one egg and salt wet with milk or water, two teaspoons baking powder; roll out as thin as a pie crust, and cook in lard as you would doughnuts; when done, dip in this sauce: One cup of sugar, one-half cup butter, four heaping tablespoons sifted flour; mash all together well, and then pour in boiling water until like starch; flavor to taste; cook three minutes; serve.

—As soon as the frosts come to kill the grass, wean the colt, unless, it is too young, and give it second growth grass or clover and a feeding, twice a day, of oats and bran. Teach it to eat some sort of roots, potatoes are good, it will relish two or three apples. Make a box stall, if you do not have one; under the shed is a good place. Board it up and stuff straw or chaff between the outer walls, so as to make it warm. Have a ground floor and give it plenty of bedding. With this care and a run out of doors once in awhile the colt will be all right.

—Pickled Chicken: Clean and boil until tender a nice young chicken, when done remove the meat, rejecting the bones and skin. Cut the meat into nice pieces and put them in a glass jar. Take sufficient broth to half fill the jar and add an equal quantity of good cider vinegar, twelve whole cloves, same of allspice, a blade of mace, a bay leaf and a slice of onion. Bring to boiling point and pour while hot over the chicken, stand aside, uncovered, to cool. When cold, cover. It will be ready to use in twenty-four hours.

FROM EGG TO CHICK.

A French Scientist's Report of a Wonderful Experiment.

A French scientist who removed the shell on either side of an egg without injuring the membrane in patches about the size of the diameter of a pea and snugly fitted the opening with bits of glass gives the following report of the wonderful experiment: I placed the egg with the glass bulls-eyes in an incubator, run by clock works and revolving once each hour, so that I had the pleasure of looking through and watching the change upon the inside at the end of each sixty minutes. No changes were noticeable until after the end of the twelfth hour, when some of the lineaments of the head and body of the chick made their appearances. The heart appeared to beat at the end of the twenty-fourth hour, in forty-eight hours, two vessels of blood were distinguished, the pulsations being quite visible. At the fiftieth hour an auricle of the heart appeared, much resembling a lace, or noose folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours we distinguished wings and two bubbles for the brain, one for the bill and two others for the fore part and hind part of the head. The liver appeared at the end of the fifth day. At the end of 131 hours the first voluntary motion was observed. At the end of 138 hours the lungs and stomach had become visible, and four hours later the intestines, the loins and the upper mandible could be distinguished. The slimy matter of the brain began to take form and become more compact at the beginning of the seventh day. At the 190th hour the bill first opened and flesh began to appear on the breast. At the 194th the sternum appeared. At the 210th hour the ribs had begun to put out from the back; the bill was quite visible, as was also the gall bladder. At the beginning of the 236th hour the bill had become green, and it is evident that the chick could have moved had it been taken from the shell. Four hours more and feathers had commenced to shoot out, and the skull to become gristly. At the 264th hour the eyes appeared, and a few hours later the ribs were perfect. At the 331st hour the spleen drew up to the stomach and the lungs to the chest. When the incubator had turned the egg 355 times the bill was frequently opening and closing, as if the chick was gasping for breath. When 451 hours had elapsed we heard the first cry of the little imprisoned biped. From that time forward he grew rapidly and came out a full-fledged chick at the proper time.—St. Louis Republic.

SENSIBLE SAYINGS.

In managing others patience is the quality most needed.

Precipitation ruins the best contrived plans; patience ripens the most difficult.

Whether we enjoy any lot in life depends upon the disposition we carry into it.

It isn't wise to say always all that you think; but it is wise always to think carefully over every thing you say.

Happiness depends mainly on temperament, especially upon a disposition to be cheerful, complaisant and obliging.

When we sum up the miseries of life, the grief bestowed on trifles makes a great part of the account; trifles which neglected are nothing.

One of the finest qualities in a human being is that nice sense of delicacy which renders it impossible for him to be an intruder or a bore.

The most profitable revenge, the most rational and the most pleasant, is to make it the interest of the person who injures you not to hurt you again.

Misery and afflictions are not less natural than snow and hail, and it were as reasonable to hope for a year without winter as for a life without trouble.

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of one's self. We must be purposely kind and generous or we miss the best part of existence. The heart that goes out of itself gets large and full of joy. We do ourselves the most good by doing something for others.

Without some degree of self-restraint in society a man is found almost insufferable. For want of self-restraint many men are engaged in fighting with difficulties of their own making and rendering success impossible, while others, perhaps less gifted, make their way and achieve success by simple patience, equanimity and self-control.

To deny ourselves momentary indulgencies is to save, in the aggregate, a great deal more than any one who has never given the matter attention is apt to think, and there is an object in such self-denial of more importance than the money it enables one to save; it gives a man the habit of self-control, than which nothing is more important to success of any kind.

ELECTRICAL EXTRACTS.

A Moscow foundry fuses metal by electricity. The glare is greater than the sun, and employes work two hours per day.

The English are just beginning to awaken to a realizing sense of the advantages to be derived from lighting their river steamboats with electricity.

The Philadelphia electricity exhibit at the centennial exposition of 1876 was very small. To-day $300,000,000 is invested in the 3,000,000 lamps and 109 railways.

An electric spark has been photographed by means of a special camera, in which the sensitive plate rotated at, it is said, a velocity of 2,500 revolutions per minute.

Mary—"Mebby I'm ugly now, mum, but in me day I've broken a great many hearts." Mistress—"Well, Mary, if you handled hearts the way you do my best china, I believe you."

Rev. Dr. Bell, Editor of the *Mid-Continent*, Kansas City, Mo., says in its issue of Oct. 1st, 1887:

It is to be believed that Dr. Shallenberger, of Rochester, Pa., has a sure remedy for Fever and Ague. A gentleman in our employ suffered greatly from Malaria, and tried many remedies to no purpose; when, seeing this antidote advertised, tried it, was immediately relieved, and finally cured. This was two years since, and he has had no return of his trouble.

Mr. Labouchere says that if the Prince of Wales were to appear in petticoats the streets of London would soon be filled with men in the same garments.

The man who is profitably employed is generally a happy man. If you are not happy it may be because you have not found your proper work. We earnestly urge all such persons to write to B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Main street, Richmond, Va., and they can show you a work in which you can be happily and profitably employed.

"In what light," asked the teacher, "did the Emperor Nero regard the Christians at Rome?" And the smart bad boy thought it was a torch-light.

Mrs. Staggers—"We are to have dear mother for dinner, James." Staggers—"All right. See that she is thoroughly cooked."

Did you ever go within a mile of a soap factory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Dobbins' Electric Soap factory is as free from odor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it.

In analyzing the contents of the stomach of an oyster nothing but vegetable matter has ever been found.

When the Czar of Russia visits his father-in-law, the King of Denmark, he pays all the expenses.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1889.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 25	@ $4 60	
COTTON—Middling	..	@	10⅜
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3 30	@ 4 65	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85	@	86¼
CORN—No. 2	39	@	40¾
OATS—Western Mixed	24	@	27¾
PORK—Mess (new)	12 00	@ 12 50	
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	10	@	10⅛
BEEVES—Export Steers	4 40	@ 4 80	
Shipping "	3 25	@ 4 35	
HOGS—Common to Select	3 75	@ 4 30	
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 75	@ 4 75	
FLOUR—Patents	4 15	@ 4 30	
XXX to Choice	2 30	@ 2 90	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	78⅛	@	78¼
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	28¼	@	28⅜
OATS—No. 2	18	@	18¾
RYE—No. 2	39½	@	40
TOBACCO—Lugs (Missouri)	2 50	@ 4 00	
Leaf, Burley	5 80	@ 10 00	
HAY—Choice Timothy	9 00	@ 12 50	
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	18	@	20
EGGS—Fresh	15½	@	16
PORK—Standard Mess (new)	....	@ 11 50	
BACON—Clear Rib	5⅞	@	6
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	6
WOOL—Choice Tub	....	@	35
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	2 70	@ 5 90	
HOGS—Good to Choice	4 00	@ 4 50	
SHEEP—Good to Choice	3 50	@ 4 00	
FLOUR—Winter Patents	4 40	@ 4 50	
Spring "	4 60	@ 5 10	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	80	@	80¼
CORN—No. 2	....	@	31
OATS—No. 2 White	....	@	18⅜
PORK—New Mess	10 45	@ 10 50	
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	@ 4 40	
HOGS—Sales at	3 75	@ 4 25	
WHEAT—No. 2	....	@	65
OATS—No. 2	15	@	16
CORN—No. 2	23½	@	24
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 40	@ 4 75	
CORN—White	41	@	42
OATS—Choice Western	28½	@	29
HAY—Choice	15 50	@ 17 00	
PORK—New Mess	....	@ 11 25	
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅛
COTTON—Middling	....	@	10
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	75
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	35
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	21½
PORK—Mess	....	@	12 00
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	6⅛
COTTON—Middling	....	@	11